

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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* ANOTHER SECTION OF THE BELGRADE-ZAGREB HIGHWAY COMPLETED

* HARVESTING NEARS END IN VOJVODINA

* THE "LITOSTROJ" WORKS HAS COMPLETED ITS SEMI-ANNUAL PLAN

* A METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OPENED AT LJUBLJANA

* A COUNCIL FOR LEGISLATION AND A MINISTRY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE PR MACEDONIA HAS BEEN SET UP

* ARMED CONFLICT IN KOREA:

NORTH KOREAN TROOPS HAVE AGAIN TAKEN THE KIMPO AIR FIELD

* AMERICAN GROUND FORCES HAVE TAKEN UP DEFENCE POSITIONS ALONG*
SIDE THE RIVER KUM* AMERICAN FLEET HAS DEMANDS CONCENTRATIONS OF NORTH KOREAN
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* 33 COUNTRIES HAVE DECLARED THEIR READINESS TO UPHOLD
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P.1. SUNDRY ECONOMIC ITEMS THROUGHOUT

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MOVIES:

Beograd	The Lake	Yugoslav
Beograd (Garden)	The Lake	Yugoslav
Jadran	Rigoletto	Italian
Zvezda	Blanche Fury	British
Kozara	Blanche Fury	British
Slavia	The Lake	Yugoslav
20 Oktobar	'Don't Ever Leave Me!	British
Avala	Two Sisters from Boston	American
Kosmaj	Carnival	British
Kosovo	Les Miserables I Part	French
Dusanovac	Chemistry and Love	German
Drina	Tarzan Triumphs	American
Balkan	Corona	German

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DIMITROV AND THE SOVIET HEGEMONY

On July 2, of last year, far from his homeland, separated from his people and party, deprived of the chance to make his last statement; one of the greatest personalities in the international working movement, the renowned proletarian fighter Georgi Dimitrov died in a sanitarium near Moscow. The news of his death was a great shock to the Bulgarian people as well as to the entire democratic world, causing alarm and bad premonitions. After Dimitrov's death great tension prevailed throughout Bulgaria because every honest Bulgarian was concerned about his future and the future of his suffering homeland. The Bulgarian people, full of the bitter experience of foreign intrusion felt that the sudden death of Dimitrov, following the accusation of Yugoslav leaders, was an ominous sign of an increasingly deteriorating situation in Bulgaria. That is why Bulgaria was deeply grieved over the death of its great son, grieved over its fleeting hope for a freer and happier life, expected after the liberation from fascism.

And in fact, having thrown off the fascist yoke, on September 9, 1944, the Bulgarian people were ebullient over the new social set-up and the new idea on how to live. By throwing over the monarchist dictatorship, all imperial influence from abroad was condemned and shaken off and war was declared against great Bulgarian chauvinism and great Bulgarian ideology. Fraternal solidarity with the Yugoslav and other neighboring peoples was proclaimed, creating the possibility for peaceful cooperation in the Balkans.

These new democratic perspectives for Bulgaria were inextricably intertwined with the name of Dimitrov. The life of this heroic man was dedicated and filled with the constant and difficult struggles toward the consummation of such perspectives.

Upon his return to Bulgaria in 1945, after having spent a considerable number of years doing revolutionary work outside of his country, Dimitrov found Bulgaria in an acute internal and international situation. As a result of the pro-German fascist policy of the palace and its governments which tied Bulgaria with the aggressor and transformed its army into a Balkan police force, and, on the other hand, because of the inability of the Bulgarian CP leadership to take advantage of the possibilities to organize the Peoples struggle against fascist dictatorship because of its short-sighted policies, Bulgaria came out of the last war as an abhorred German satellite, with the destroyed economy, with an untouched fascist state and military apparatus and a strong internal reactionary element.

It was in such a situation that Dimitrov accepted the task of leading his people on the road to salvation. Devoted to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and consistent with the interests and desires of the Bulgarian people, Dimitrov saw the only way out of this situation in a full democratization of Bulgaria and through the close cooperation with the FRY, through the brotherhood and unity with the liberated Yugoslav peoples. On December 31, 1944, Dimitrov said the following in his New Year's greetings: "Of course, the road ahead of us is difficult, thorny, but only that road is the way to salvation. Only on this road can we achieve real freedom, independence and benefit for our people. That road also leads toward the fulfillment of such a Slav brotherhood between the Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins, which will forever prevent that harmful chauvinist antagonism from appearing, which will paralyze foreign imperialist intrigues and will secure the full blossoming of all the South Slav peoples. In this lies the primordial guarantee for permanent peace in the Balkans and a harmonious, friendly life of the Balkan people... This must be understood by those who still have doubt in

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in this cardinal question."

The new development in Bulgaria commenced on this road which was accepted by the great majority of the Bulgarian people. Under the leadership of Dimitrov, Bulgaria participated in the war against Hitler's Germany, after its liberation, and it jointed the sentencing of war criminals and, after the signing of the peace treaty it was proclaimed a peoples republic. After this the transformation of the entire state, economic and cultural life of the country began.

Dimitrov was the first to approve of the CPY's initiative for cooperation and mutual aid between the two countries; he underscored the necessity of applying CPY revolutionary experience in Bulgaria. This was a normal process not only because of the similarity between these two brother nations, but also because the Yugoslav people, led by Marshal Tito, developed their revolutionary struggle on a large scale and executed a socialist revolution concomitantly with their national liberation. Even during the war the Yugoslav peoples destroyed completely the old bourgeois state and in the flame of battle built the new type of Peoples Democratic state. The tremendous sympathy of the Bulgarian people toward the powerful Tito partisan movement strengthened also because of the solidarity which the Yugoslav government afforded both in the defence of Bulgarian affairs during the peace negotiations and the forgiving of reparations and in the comradely help which was given during the solution of many difficulties facing the new government in Bulgaria.

In the summer of 1947, Dimitrov visited Yugoslavia at which time he overtly and without reserve expressed his exhilaration over the new socialist achievements in Yugoslavia. After that the Bulgarian people warmly received the Yugoslav governments delegation led by Marshal Tito. On that occasion the Bulgarian people expressed their warm love toward New Yugoslavia. Comrade Tito stated the following in Sofia: "We shall share both good and bad in the future".

The broad masses realized the benevolent results and benefit from brotherly cooperation and the question of federation was not far off. In this connection Dimitrov stated: "The signed agreement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is not a piece of paper that the wind can blow away; in the future, the territory from Bled to Evksinograd will be will be a single unit."

However, Dimitrov ran into serious difficulties and obstacles in this connection. The obstacles emanated principally from the USSR and the bolshevik party leaders as well as from the mistakes of a segment of the CP Bulgaria leadership. Even before the Cominform resolution "Pravda" its "disagreement" in connection with Dimitrov's statement on the necessity of a Balkan federation made to newsmen on January 18, 1948. This was a blow to Dimitrov which forecasts the unsocialist evil intentions of the Soviet policy toward Bulgaria and future federation relations, above all, between two South Slav countries. Simultaneously, Moscow planned on the formation of such a federation as would be under their control and which would result in the subordination of Communist parties, especially the well organized CPY. All this was done in order to impose their political and economic hegemony on the Balkan peoples and on the peoples of the peoples democracies in general.

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By the Cominform resolution the intentions and actions of the Soviet Union were turned into an open and hostile campaign against Yugoslavia. Since it was the expression of a comprehensive system of revisionism and aggression, the Cominform resolution, although directly aimed at the CPY, actually affected a number of other co-parties and peoples: it had a profoundly international character. And so it is not surprising if the entire Cominform policy since the resolution has had such a fatal effect on Bulgaria. That which it did not manage to gain from Yugoslavia and the CPY, it later gained from Bulgaria and the CPB. Under the disguise of consolidating it and strengthening its organisation, by making use of its weaknesses and unstable leadership, the resolution put the CPB completely under its command, smashed its kernel of fighting Communists who were bound to the people, and abolished its independence. People ready to obey orders from Moscow were placed as its leaders and thus the CPB as a weapon for the struggle against Yugoslavia. Naturally the leaders of the Bolshevik party achieved all this just after the death of Georgi Dimitrov. This revisionist policy was contrary to his work and aspirations. And not only that; it was directly aimed against those things for which Dimitrov had striven throughout his life. For this reason he was summoned to Moscow after the resolution, and on his return, for the first time, he spoke against the CPY at the Fifth congress of the CPB. Immediately after that it was announced that he was gravely ill. He was again sent to Moscow from whence he did not return alive again.

The fact that Georgi Dimitrov, for six whole months after the resolution did not utter one word for its benefit, the opinion he gave on the railway station in Belgrade to comrade Djilas, after the resolution - "Stand firm" - then his sudden death in Moscow, and, on the other hand his clear attitude so often repeated towards Yugoslavia and a Yugoslav - Bulgarian federation - all this goes to show that Georgi Dimitrov did not and could not agree with the resolution and the policy which followed it.

Georgi Dimitrov did not succeed in openly denouncing the resolution and all the revisionist and hegemonistic policy of the leaders of the Bolshevik party. Perhaps the main reason for this was that he did not see the possibility of relying and counting upon the support of the other members of the leadership of the CPB, who, divided by factions, disputed amongst themselves some of them entering into intrigues against him in Moscow. Therefore the CPB, in spite of its traditions, but without the necessary ideological and organisational unity, was unable in that critical moment to take the right course of defence and struggle by which the position of the Bulgarian people, their economic and political independence would have been solved for one more entire historical period.

After the death of Dimitrov, the Soviet organs continued unhindered to divide Bulgaria. They organised the trial of the vice-premier of the Bulgarian government, Traicho Kostov where he was condemned to death and after which there were several other "trials" organised for the purpose of compromising Bulgarian sympathy towards Yugoslavia and to liquidate those who did not agree with the political dictates of Moscow. Very soon after this Vasil Kolarov, Dimitrov's closest collaborator, died. And so for a short time the CPB was without a leader. Then the wave of depression (expulsions, arrests and trials) increased to great dimensions. From the leadership alone the following decrease

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has happened: From the Politbureau - four members, from the CC (members and candidates) - seventeen, from the ministers of Dimitrov's government - ten men and four of the highest army leaders.

Everything which the Bulgarian leaders, influenced by and subservient to Soviet aggression, say at every turn in the name of Dimitrov, and everything they do is completely contradictory to his revolutionary activities. They abuse the name of Georgi Dimitrov for purposes contrary to the interests of the Bulgarian people.

But the Bulgarian people know how to esteem the work of Georgi Dimitrov; they sincerely lamented his death and to-day they sharply oppose the Cominform politicians who brought it about. This fateful and criminal night of the Cominformists will come to an end, just as all other criminal deeds come to an end and then all the Cominform misdeeds, known and unknown, will be brought to light and so will the tragic end of Georgi Dimitrov. The name of Georgi Dimitrov still shines in the history of the Bulgarian and international revolutionary movements, while the names of the Bulgarian Cominformists will bear witness of a great crime perpetrated against the interests of the Bulgarian people.

(by Todor Kjustarov, in "Politika"
Sunday, 2nd July)

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REORGANISATION OF MACEDONIAN GOVERNMENT

The Presidium of the people's Saborje of Macedonia issued a ukaze on the 1st July on the foundation of a council for legislation and for elaborating the people's authorities and a ministry for Export and Import. Vidoje Smilevski, Vice Premier of the Macedonian Government has been nominated as chairman of the council for legislation etc., and Mito Dimitrijević previously Minister and Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Trade of Macedonia has been nominated as Minister for Export and Import.

(BORBA Sunday)

ANOTHER SECTION OF THE AUTOPUT COMPLETED

At Zupanje yesterday the 12th sub-section of the 5th section of the Autoput was opened to traffic. Soon the whole of this section will be open to traffic. The first Krapinski omladina brigade has distinguished itself in the building of this sub-section. For its efforts it has been proclaimed five times a shock brigade.

(BORBA Sunday)

NEW PATRIARCH CHOSEN

On Saturday in the Cathedral Church in Belgrade the election of the new Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church took place. From the three candidates Vukentije Prodanov Bishop of Zletovska Strumicko with his seat at Shtip was elected with 33 votes. Second was Arsenije Bradavarevic Metropolitan of Montenegro with 25 votes and third Damaskin Gradanicki Metropolitan of Zagreb with 2 votes.

(BORBA Sunday)

NEW PATRIARCH ENTHRONED

The newly elected Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church Vukentije Prodanov was yesterday formally enthroned in the Cathedral Church in Belgrade.

Representing the Government of the FPRY there were present Ljubodrag Djuric, Todor Vujasinovic and Vlada Zecevic. Representing the Government of the Republic of Serbia Milosh Minic and Dragoslav Mutapovic. In addition there was present the Chairman of the State Religious Commission of the FPRY Miloje Dilparic and Chairman of the Religious Commission for PR Serbia Milan Smiljanic, together with a large number of priests.

The ceremony was attended also by Ambassador of Great Britain Sir Charles Peake and Counsellor of the American Embassy and Charge d'Affaires Mr. Robert Reams.

The new Patriarch was born in 1890 in the village of Backi Petrov. He completed gymnasium in Novi Sad, and in 1913 was ordained in Sremski Karlovac. After the first world war he was enrolled in the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade where he got his diploma in history in 1929. Before becoming a monk his name was Vitomir.

Prodanov has continuously laboured in the Church Administrative Service. First he was an administrative official in Temishvar Diocese and after that in the Backa Diocese. In 1932 he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Holy Archiepiscopal synod. In 1936

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he was chosen as a bishop of the Marca Diocese and three years later as Bishop of Zletovsko-Strumicko where he remained until the 6th April 1941. During the occupation up till 1943 he was in Belgrade, and thereafter went off as Deputy Bishop of Zic where he remained until the liberation. By a decision of the Sabor of May 1947 he was appointed as administrator of the Diocese of Breg from which duty he was elected patriarch.

(BORBA Monday)

BRITISH-YUGOSLAV ASSOCIATION

(London, 2nd July)

The Association for British-Yugoslav Friendship held a meeting in London in connection with the foundation of a branch of the association in that town. The meeting was opened by the President of the Association C. Tiffany. The former MP Willis spoke of life in Yugoslavia and the efforts of the Yugoslav people in building socialism, Rydle and Valentine, a trade union official who recently visited Yugoslavia spoke in the same vein. The speakers appealed for support to the Yugoslav people in their fight for independence, peace and a strengthening of co-operation between all countries. In his speech Valentine said amongst other things: "This is a small country whose people have decided to build socialism in their own way. All true socialists and all honest people in the world should offer them support, because at the same time that means a contribution to peace."

(BORBA Monday)

AMERICAN WRITER LIPMAN ON THE US POSITION IN FAR EAST

Much commentary has appeared in the American press on US action in Korea and many various views have been expressed on these incidents.

The well-known American writer Lipman wrote an article of the 1st July in the New York Herald Tribune. After recounting the events which led up to the decision made by President Truman on US action in Korea, Lipman writes: "Although this decision of the President is correct in the circumstances the American position in the Far East is very difficult. The difficulty consists of the fact that in these areas of strife - China, Korea, Formosa, Indo-China, Malaya - Soviet influence and power has spread without the use of Soviet armed forces, while on the other hand nowhere in the Far East has communism been driven back without the use of French, British or American forces".

(BORBA Monday)

THIRD AIR MEET OPENED IN RUMA

The third air meet was opened today on the airfield of the Federal Pilot School in Ruma. Over 100 model aeroplane enthusiasts, 102 glider pilots, 40 parachutists and 49 powered aircraft pilots took part in this great competition for young Yugoslav airmen. Among them were some who had achieved results of international importance at the last meet.

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After the commander of the meet Lt. Colonel Mihailo Velimirovic had reported to the commander of the Yugoslav air force Lt. General Zdenko Ulepik and the Chairman of the Air Union of Yugoslavia Major-General Ladislav Ambrozic, the guests went round the paraded competitors and looked at the aircraft, gliders and models. Amongst others present were the Vice-President of the Presidium FPRY Josip Rus, General Secretary of the Trade Union Council of Yugoslavia Ivan Bozicevic and many members of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade. In opening the meet Lt. General Ulepik said that it represents one of the most important activities of Yugoslav youth which in their socialist country have almost unlimited possibilities to take part in all branches of aviation activity. The youth correctly understand that work within the Air Union is not simply a sport but is primarily preparation for service as a fighter in the Yugoslav army. Yugoslavia has been accused of preparing aggression and building up a huge army and probably that through the air union they are training their youth in a militaristic spirit, etc. But everyone knows that is a lie. They are only preparing to defend their independence and freedom if it is threatened.

The task of the air union is to spread its activities but in doing so to maintain a high quality. Home industry is producing the necessary material and success of members of the Air Union in general and this meet in particular will depend to a great measure on the care of that material.

In opening the meet he called upon all participants to show their best and in doing so to be disciplined and to avoid unnecessary risk.

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After the speech a meeting was held which selected members showed their skill. The first display was of models. Models driven by rocket propulsion, by petrol engines, etc., were started up in front of the tribune.

Meanwhile there appeared above the airfield a Soko glider flown by gliding instructor Bozidar Komac. This glider constructed by our well-known engineer Ivo Shoshtaric performed aerobatics above the spectators and landed in front of the tribune. A group flight followed of three Lasta gliders and thereafter pilot Arpad Farksh performed some loops and turns in a homemade powered aircraft Trojka. An imposing spectacle was made by seven parachutists led by instructors Ilija Peodorovic and Aco Stanic which concluded the meeting.

Today contests in various forms of aviation activities will take place.

(POLITIKA Monday)